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Resist Newsletter, Jan. 1986

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RESIST

Newsletter #182

A call to resist illegitimate authority

January 1986

Labor Movement Sparks Philippine Resistance

KARIN AGUILAR-SAN JUAN

Poverty and hunger are forcing Filipinos into rebellion. Last September, 10,000 farmers and their families marched peacefully into the town plaza of Escalante, Negros, drawing attention to the stark contrast between their lives, and the lives of the sugar hacenderos. Near the end of their 3-day long demonstration, they barricaded a portion of the major road leading out of the city, and linked arms in front of the public market. They were met by two firetrucks and paramilitary forces under the orders of a powerful local sugar baron. Soldiers hit the protesters with blasts from the waterhoses, and threw two canisters of tear gas before unleashing a volley of gunshots into the crowd.

When it was over, 27 civilians were killed (most from shots in the back), 21 were charged with inciting sedition, and 250 are still reported missing, and are presumed dead. A respected human rights organization in the Philippines, the Task Force Detainees, calls the Escalante Massacre the worst attack by the military since Marcos declared martial law in 1972.

Except for the depravity of the killings, what happened in Escalante probably did not shock many Filipinos. Negros has been submerged in famine since early this year. A 40% drop in



this year's sugar crop, combined with plummeting world sugar prices, has brought massive unemployment to the local economy. By September, over 350,000 laborers and farmhands had lost their jobs, and one child was dying every day from starvation.

Even when times were good in Negros, they were not much better. Cane-cutting in the scorching sun earned an adult laborer 20 pesos for a day's work, or \$1.08. Teenagers and young children who worked in the harvest were rewarded 5 pesos for eight hour's toil, or about 25 cents.

Now, even some planters are on the

brink. Dissident sugar growers blame the government for mismanagement and corruption, but labor organizers point out that the problem has much deeper roots. The development of the cash-crop economy, they say, is skewed, not to meet the food needs of the people, but to accommodate power-hungry Filipino businessmen and profit-seeking foreign corporations.

This sort of hardship is fertile soil for revolution. For the Marcos regime, there could be nothing more frightening than the growing involvement of the NPA guerrillas with the plight of the hungry farmers. The easiest way to undermine the farmers' legitimate protest, from the government's point of view, is to blame the armed rebels for wielding a corrupting influence over the countryside. But, even though anyone who tries to organize the farmers is branded a "communist," says Roberto Ortaliz, president of the National Federation of Sugar Workers (NFSW), "there is no time to study communism." There is only time enough to decide how to best serve the liberation movement, whether as a labor activist, a church worker, a feminist, a student, or a professional.

Union Organizing

Ortaliz was one of three Filipino trade union representatives invited by the Philippine Workers Support Committee to tour the United States this

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fall. He spoke to labor groups, human rights organizations, anti-intervention activists, the church community, and the local media to inform them of the current situation facing his country, and to garner support for the activities of the Kilusang Mayo Uno (May First Movement) or KMU, the largest anti-Marcos union center.

A native of Negros Occidental province, where over half of the country's sugar is produced, Ortaliz' first involvement in the community began when, at 19, he became a Catholic lay leader. He served the church for 17 years before he joined the workers in the canefields as an organizer for the NFSW.

In 1984, Ortaliz was elected Secretary-General of the 500,000-member KMU. He explained the origin of his organization this way: Militant trade unionism in the Philippines began in the 1900's, as part of the movement for independence from the United States. Up through the 1950s, however, unions did not have much influence. In the 1960s and 70s, the Marcos government kept wages low and banned union activities, specifically to attract foreign corporate investment to the Export Processing Zones. As a result of low wages and increasing military repression of unionism, worker militancy

was rekindled.

In 1977, the government established the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), with support from the AFL-CIO. Its purpose was to co-opt the labor movement. The TUCP is tagged a "yellow" union because of its sweetheart ties to the Marcos regime.

Three years later, eight union federations (including the NFSW) formed the KMU as an alternative vehicle by which the workers would be able to express both economic and political demands.

The potential for union growth in the Philippines has, perhaps, never been greater. The Filipino labor force numbers some 21 million. For those who have jobs, there is a glaring discrepancy between actual income, and what it costs to feed a family. The minimum wage, set by the Ministry of Labor, stands at \$3 a day. The cost of living is three times this amount. To top it off, since few companies in the cities bother to comply with the legal minimum, the average Filipino worker brings home about \$1 a day.

Eight million Filipinos are unemployed. Most of these are women. The only options available to a woman who cannot find a job — besides finding common cause with the armed resist-

ance — are for her to join with the ranks of prostitutes who entertain tourists and U.S. servicemen, to go overseas to look for work as a domestic, or to become a mail-order bride and find a husband living abroad. The government solution is to boost the sex and tourism industries by legalizing prostitution.

Trade unions, however, are not enough of a vehicle for women who want to raise political questions about sexual exploitation. Women workers have formed autonomous organizations throughout the country to address the specific circumstances they face as women: wage discrimination, sexual harassment and abuse in the workplace (the "lie down or be laid off" policy), pornography, tourism, and institutionalized prostitution. In the Export Processing Zones, where most of the assembly work in textiles and electronics is done by young women, organized labor depends on the participation of women, even at decision-making levels.

GABRIELA, a coalition of middle-class oriented women's groups sums up the causes of women's oppression in four very loaded terms: feudalism, patriarchy, colonialism, and U.S. imperialism. The politicization process of working women qua feminists has the

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Immigration: INS Ups the Ante

LINDIE BOSNIAK

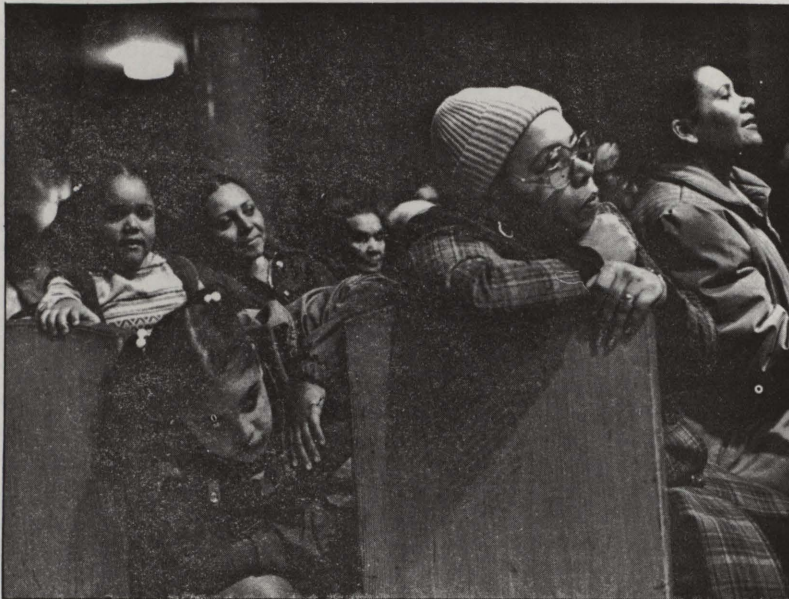
“The U.S.-Mexican border has become a hot spot for armed political unrest and violent drug trafficking. Because of the threats of violence, the U.S. government has put its border S.W.A.T. team on alert. CBS News has learned that for almost a year the U.S. Border Patrol has secretly been training a special 100-man unit. This elite group is known as the Border Patrol Tactical Team. BORTAC is trained to use heavy fire power.”

CBS News Anchor Dan Rather issued this report on March 8. But BORTAC's operations were first uncovered by the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) which learned last November that the elite patrol is being trained to deal with “immigration emergencies” which “pose a life-threatening situation to officers or citizens.”

When MALDEF representatives asked Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Commissioner Alan Nelson to define an “immigration emergency,” he stated only that BORTAC would be activated “when lives and property are threatened.” He also cited two occasions that might have justified deployment of the patrol: the recent riots over alleged electoral fraud in Piedras Negras, Mexico, which led some 100 Mexican citizens to flee across the border, and the incidents surrounding the death of a U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency official in Mexico.

Created in a climate of heated public debate over U.S. immigration policy, BORTAC is only one facet of a growing government campaign to defend the nation against “the silent invasion.” In an era of high employment and economic insecurity, public officials and the media repeatedly charge the estimated 2 to 6 million undocumented workers — most of Latin American origin — with taking jobs from U.S. citizens, depleting public

Latin American immigrants worship in a Manhattan church.



Kathleen Foster

resources and threatening national security.

Over the past four years, supporters of a series of legislative packages designed to crack down on undocumented immigrants (best known as the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill), have framed their as yet unsuccessful campaign in these same terms. And according to recent polls, U.S. public opinion largely supports efforts to seal the nation's borders.

The Crime of Being Hispanic

Though largely unfounded, the restrictionists' charges have provided the backdrop for recent assaults on the rights of the undocumented. On May 23, “Jose Valdez” approached the San Francisco laundry plant where he worked sorting dirty laundry. An INS agent confronted him at the door, demanding to see his immigration papers. “I’m not carrying my wallet,” Valdez responded. “You are very nervous,” said the agent, who yelled back into the plant for assistance. Two officers ran up to Valdez, grabbed his arms and twisted them behind his back to handcuff him. One also grabbed him by the hair and hit his head against a laundry truck. “They didn’t have to

treat me that way,” Valdez said later. “I am a simple, honest worker, not a drug trafficker or an assassin.” INS seized six other undocumented laundry workers that day.

This episode is only the latest in a series of workplace raids dating from April 1982, when the INS conducted a week-long offensive designed to “remove illegal aliens from the jobs that would be attractive to unemployed U.S. workers.” Known as “Operation Jobs,” the highly publicized campaign resulted in over 5,400 arrests nationwide, mostly of Latin Americans. MALDEF reported that in the San Francisco Bay Area, 462 of the 467 persons arrested were of Hispanic origin, a figure highly disproportionate to the area's estimated ethnic breakdown of undocumented workers.

But beyond selectively enforcing immigration laws against Latinos, the raids raised other concerns. According to National Lawyers Guild (NLG) attorney Bill Tamayo, “dozens, if not hundreds of reports were made concerning INS violations of the workers' rights. Several employees were beaten by INS agents, some apprehended were never allowed to see or talk to a lawyer,

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while others were never given a chance to show their 'green cards' before being handcuffed and taken away to INS detention centers. Mothers and fathers were unexpectedly separated from their children for hours and sometimes overnight. . . . Mass confusion regarding the right of the INS to conduct these raids resulted in employers laying off or firing Latino workers."

Groups fighting the raids — or "area control surveys" — say these practices deny workers the right to legal due process and freedom from unreasonable search and seizure, as protected under the Fifth and Fourth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

The government claims that its actions are covered by a 1984 Supreme Court decision — *INS v. Delgado* — in which the court held that a typical factory raid did not violate the workers' constitutional rights. In the *Delgado* case, as in most raids, INS agents surrounded the factory buildings, blocked all exits and questioned workers inside about their immigration status. The court ruled that workers had willingly complied with the questioning and were free to leave.

This amounts to "a twisted and tortured reading of the facts of the case," according to NLG attorneys Claudia Slovinsky and Marc Van Der Hout, given "the presence of agents blocking each exit, armed with badges, walkie-talkies and guns and roving agents in open view questioning workers and taking some of them away."

Roundups Led to Drownings

Workplace raids have had much more serious consequences. California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA) reports that at least 14 farmworkers have drowned in the last decade during Border Patrol roundup operations. Several California civil rights, church and farmworker organizations have charged the Border Patrol with "herding" farmworkers toward waterways, forcing them to choose between surrender or an attempt to swim across. According to information released by California Senator Alan Cranston, eye-witnesses to farmworker drownings say the Border Patrol "forcibly restrained them from saving such victims." Several immigrant workers have also been killed during highspeed chases by the Border Patrol. At the request of the California groups, the Organization of American States in-

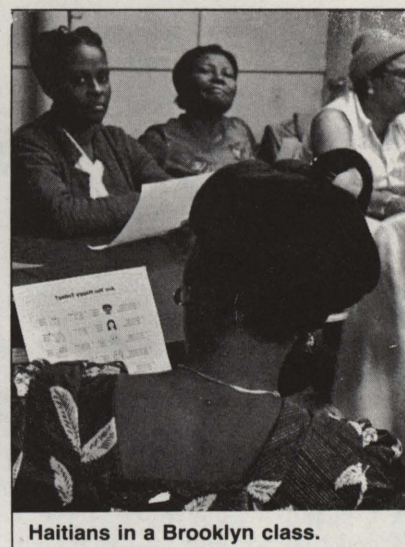
itiated an investigation into the charges last year.

In recent months, INS has sought to buttress its own deteriorating profile and minimize costs to the employers by instituting an immigrant arrest program dubbed, "Operation Co-operation." INS quietly notifies employers of an impending sweep, allowing them time to find legal replacements for undocumented employees before moving on the plant. Sometimes INS requests employer consent before interviewing employees. Co-operative employers are able to significantly reduce work-place disruption, while those who decline to co-operate face surprise sweeps in the future.

INS has also extended its raids beyond the worksite to include whole communities, enlisting the assistance of other law enforcement agencies to do the job. One such operation occurred on the evening of September 8, 1984, in the small agricultural town of Sanger, in California's San Joaquin Valley. One hundred and fifty law enforcement officials from the INS, the Fresno County Sheriff's Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control and the U.S. Border Patrol, armed with helicopters, automatic weapons, bullet proof vests, floodlights, police dogs and several empty buses, blockaded the main street downtown and conducted a sweep of 16 bars frequented by the town's predominantly Hispanic population.

"Officers came in like Hitler's police or the police in South Africa," said one tavern owner. In each bar, all patrons were declared under arrest, including U.S. citizens and legal residents and each was interrogated about immigration status. Most were held for several hours, denied permission to use the bathroom or to move in any manner. Although the stated objective of the sweep was to enforce alcohol, drug and prostitution laws, 295 people "were herded into four buses and transported back to Mexico," according to the *Herald News* of Fontana, California.

This and similar sweeps throughout California and Florida have provoked strong public outrage. Local newspapers and city councils have condemned the raid, while Hispanic groups report that their offices have been flooded with callers concerned about future roundups. Six U.S.



citizens (five of Latin American ancestry) have launched a class-action suit against the INS, claiming that their civil rights were violated during town raids.

Attorneys for the CRLA, which is handling the suit, charge that "the Mexican immigrant is 'the 'new Jew,' the victim of a government hysteria that ends up costing everyone their rights." CRLA notes that virtually all the sweeps have occurred on the Saturday evening after the harvest has ended. "It is an old story but one made all the more distasteful by the new tactic of masking the raids in the garb of crime-busting," said attorney Steve Teixeira.

Effort to Deny Social Services

A most hotly debated aspect of these operations and other recent INS enforcement practices is the agency's increasing collaboration with other law enforcement bodies. The law on inter-agency co-operation in immigration detentions is cloudy, but cases have emerged around the country in which agencies appear to be overstepping legal bounds, according to some observers. And even where such co-operation is not illegal, some municipalities have chosen to restrict the practice.

Last March, Chicago Mayor Harold Washington issued an Executive Order declaring that his city will cease to co-operate with federal immigration authorities. The Police Chiefs of San Jose and Santa Ana, California have publically announced a policy of non-cooperation with INS and Border Patrol officials, because, according to

the Santa Ana Police Department, "the raids jeopardize community relations."

INS has extended the scope of its enforcement activities nationally to include entering homes without warrants; offering U.S. jobs to Mexicans in an undercover operation known as "cold line"; making arrests at soup lines; conducting raids on institutions acting as advocates for the Latino community; and sweeping worksites where undocumented employees are attempting to organize. INS has also increased co-operation with state and federal social service agencies, aiming to identify the undocumented and deny services. Rights advocates argue that as a result, immigrants are afraid to seek medical care and other forms of basic assistance for which they are eligible.

Legal challenges to many of these practices are underway. But even if the courts declare that INS's apprehension techniques are illegal, another 1984 Supreme Court decision could render such rulings virtually useless for those facing deportation. In *INS v. Lopez-Mendoza*, the court held that information obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment by INS is not excludable as evidence from deportation proceedings.

Though the case represents another major setback, attorneys argue that legal means, though limited, do remain for protecting the undocumented and challenging INS conduct. In addition, preemptive defense is being organized through "know your rights" campaigns around the country. Immigrants are advised of their right to remain silent when approached by immigration officials, and to demand a deportation hearing if taken into custody. The evidence on which the deportation order is based is almost invariably obtained directly from the immigrant, according to Antonio Rodriguez of the L.A. Center For Law and Justice, and INS figures indicate that over 90% of arrested undocumented immigrants in 1983 accepted deportation without a legal fight.

Thousands of Children Held

For immigrants who do end up in INS custody, conditions can be both abusive and dangerous. According to Carlos Holguin of the National Center For Immigration Rights, Inc. (NCIR Inc.) in L.A., INS has made a practice of arresting unaccompanied minors

and not releasing them until their parent, usually undocumented, turns him/herself in for interrogation. INS has deported scores of children to Mexico alone, while close to 2,000 Central American children around the country are being held in immigration detention facilities, some for months at a time.

Prison conditions for both children and adults are frequently grim. At the detention center in El Centro, California, immigrants are reportedly subjected to hazardous sanitary conditions, forced to remain in unshaded, 110-degree sun for hours at a time and are provided with no recreation or reading material other than the New Testament. At the Laredo, Texas Immigration Processing Center, privately owned and run by Corrections Corporation of America, strip searches of women and girls were routine until May, when INS yielded to public pressure.

South Texas legal aid attorney Patrick Hughes reports that children in the Laredo Center were placed in isolation cells during a recent chicken pox epidemic. According to Hughes, detention capacity for immigrants and refugees in Texas has increased fifteen-fold since 1981. Miami immigrant and refugee rights groups charge that rapes and beatings are common at the nearby Krome Detention Center, and medical care there is inadequate. The grossly overcrowded facility mainly confines Haitians and Central Americans.

Moves to heighten public awareness of INS abuses are underway. The National Consultation on Immigrants' and Refugees' Rights, held in L.A. April 26-27, drew representatives of church, community, legal and labor groups from 16 states. The group agreed to press for Congressional hearings into repressive and illegal INS practices, to launch a national know-your-rights campaign, to encourage municipalities not to co-operate with INS and to prepare for a National Day of Justice for Immigrants and Refugees this fall.

But the conference participants know they face an uphill struggle. "The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was not introduced and passed simply due to the good hearts of a few congressmen," says consultation organizer and panelist Marla Kamiya. "Getting that act passed was the result of years of hard work, of community organiz-

ing and protest. This is the kind of battle we face in the coming years."

Meanwhile, tension at the border continues to rise. Though BORTAC has not yet been deployed, the Border Patrol is experiencing an unprecedented expansion in funding and manpower. There has been at least eight border shootings between immigration agents and Mexican nationals in 1985 alone. In one highly publicized case, a Border Patrolman shot and critically wounded a 12-year-old Mexican boy, Humberto Carrillo Estrada, near San Ysidro, California. The boy was standing on Mexican soil. Though the agent claimed that Humberto was going to pelt him with rocks, and was accompanied by other rock-throwers, the child was shot in the back. The INS defended the agent's actions, claiming they "were justified to protect his fellow agents from grave bodily harm." The San Diego District Attorney's office announced it will not prosecute the agent.

This article was reprinted from the July/August issue of NACLA, Report on the Americas.

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Philippines

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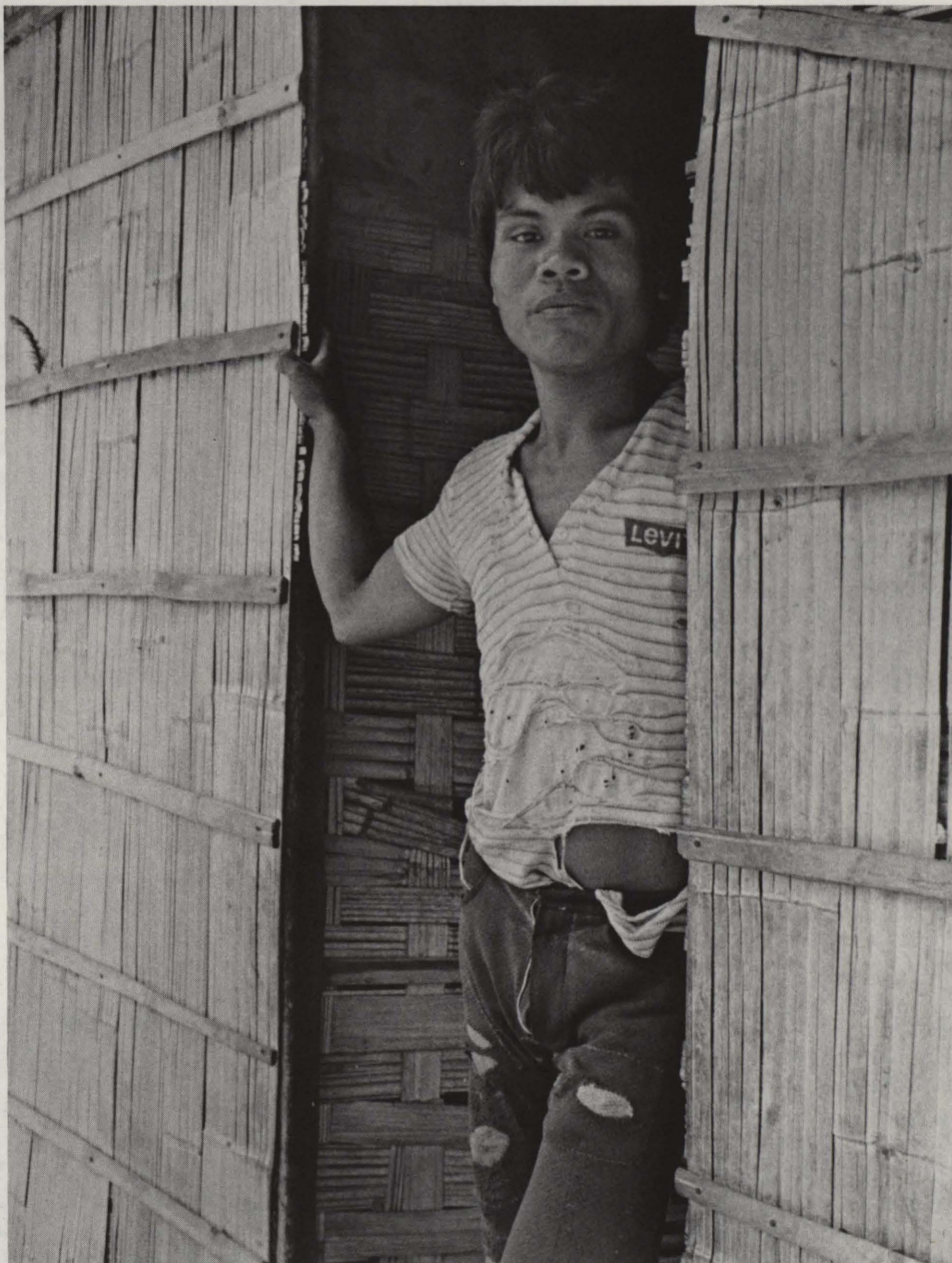
potential of becoming a forceful form of resistance within the labor movement and outside of it, as the sources of class and gender oppression in the Philippines are, as these women assert, closely intertwined.

In any case, the nature of revolution in the Philippines — as elsewhere — has meant that solidarity among various social and political groupings is essential. Ortaliz cited a recent “sympathy strike” in which 29,000 Export Processing Zone workers walked off the shop floor in support of a group of union activists who were being harassed by management. In 1984, a strike by the transport union on the island of Cebu forced daily business to a halt, but only because it drew the support of most other economic sectors. Twice this year, workers were able to paralyze the entire island of Mindanao, including the operations of the 120 foreign-owned corporations housed there. Ortaliz said that plans are under way to stage a nationwide people’s strike in the next couple of years.

With each passing strike or demonstration, labor activists are meeting up with increased government violence and military abuse. From January to June 1985, 38 workers were killed in strike dispersals, 8 are missing and presumed dead, 355 were arrested, and 50 remain in political detention. Since September, between 50 and 70 workers have been killed by the military or paramilitary in rallies and demonstrations.

The reality of abuse by the military is shocking. Yet, even in this light, the question of using violence in “self-defense” is problematic for many Filipinos, particularly for practicing Catholics. Outsiders to this struggle may not appreciate the difficulty of making the decision to use violence, mainly because they consider the issue only as a theoretical one, not as one of immediate impact.

The link of labor to radical members of the church is evident in the NFSW. Founded by seminarians, the NFSW now has a chairman, a Catholic priest, who has been forced into exile by the government. Especially for church leaders who have established strong links with the working poor, the concept of armed struggle is fraught with disturbing implications. Bishop Francisco Claver is a strong advocate of peaceful means of revolt. Of the use of violence by the poor, he has said:

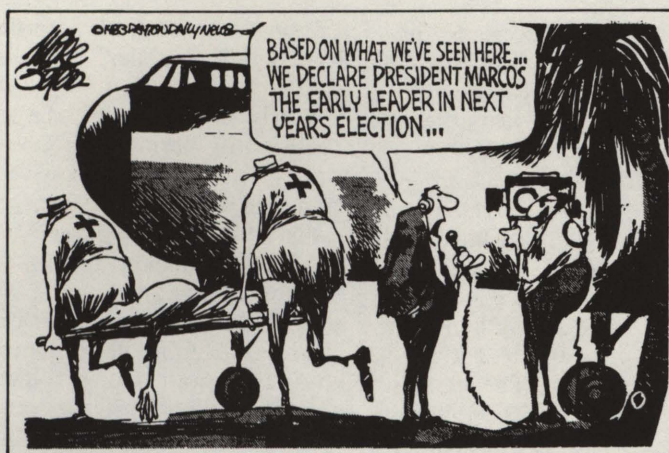


“Pushing for non-violence without the struggle for justice would, in effect, be a strong vote for the already violent status quo, and quite un-Christian. . . . Let the question of violence (or non-violence, for that matter) be put honestly to them. Leave them free to exercise their collective imagination to come up with other alternatives.” Further U.S. intervention would quickly diminish the possibilities for non-violent change.

Against many odds, the Filipino labor movement may well be currently the fastest growing in the world. Marcos, and the United States, have much to fear if this growth continues. Their

counter-insurgency plans aim to smother the “collective imagination” of the working poor, thereby doing away with the peaceful alternatives Claver suggests still exist. According to the San Francisco Examiner (7/21/85), at least \$3 million in U.S. taxpayers’ money is being directly applied to programs designed to destroy the urban labor movement in the Philippines.

Through the National Endowment for Democracy Act, Congress allots funds through the U.S. Information Agency to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED). The NED, a private organization based in Washington, then distributes the



money to the U.S. Chambers of Congress, the AFL-CIO, and other beneficiaries. The Free Trade Union Institute, an entity created by the AFL for work in "troubled" areas, channels the cash to Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Finally, the Asian American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI) appropriates part of the finances for the Philippines. The money has helped individuals win elections for management positions in the TUCP, and keeps several radio stations and labor publications in operation.

U.S. Media Ignores Roots of Rebellion

There are many arenas of struggle in the Philippines today, but most are left unexplored by the U.S. media. By covering stories of scandal and violence, by capitalizing on the machinations of Ferdinand Marcos and his elusive wife, and by reaffirming the need for a U.S. military presence in the Philippines, the media is preparing the public for further U.S. involvement. It appears that the media hopes to convince the public that the U.S. role began in 1985, with the ousting of a despot, not in 1960 when Marcos took office and 5 successive U.S. administrations began to shower him with verbal kudos and massive amounts of military and economic aid, and certainly not in 1898, with the colonization of the Philippines.

The *Village Voice*, for example, produced an extensive expose in October of the real estate investments of the Marcos family. Up to \$10 billion, the *Voice* reporters discovered, has been

salted away in the purchase of commercial buildings and luxury suites in Manhattan. Besides real estate, Marcos critics contend, the Marcoses have billions more stashed away in the form of jewel collections, priceless art, and foreign bank accounts.

What makes this gross expenditure of Philippine wealth so scandalous is, of course, the extreme poverty it makes so visible throughout the archipelago. Out of a total population of 55 million, 75% live below the government-designated poverty line, unable to afford three daily meals of rice and salt and, occasionally, fish. The Filipinos have the lowest per capita caloric intake, even lower than in Bangladesh. In Manila, home of the financial district and Malacanang Palace, about 26% of the city's inhabitants live in dwellings constructed of old tires, corrugated cardboard, and sheets of aluminum.

The stark contrast of wealth and poverty lies outside the focus of the mainstream news media. Yet, it is this that is driving the Filipinos to take up arms against their government. Unless progressives in this country take steps to counter the lack of information about the revolution that is happening in the Philippines today, the U.S. may find itself waging an El Salvador-type war, in a nation ten times the size of El Salvador.

Karin Aguilar-San Juan is an editor of Dollars & Sense and is currently working for the release of her aunt, Mila Aguilar, a political prisoner in the Philippines.

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GRANTS

Ruiz Belvis Cultural Center, 1632 North Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, IL 60647.

The Ruiz Belvis Cultural Center has served the Latino community of West-Town/Humbolt Park since 1971. The Center faced a lot of discrimination because it served primarily Puerto Rican youth and it had to move several times during the seventies. Despite the hardships, it continued to develop educational, cultural and social programs to meet the special needs of the community. The Center's educational programs focus on the young adults, offering the opportunities to prepare for GED high-school equivalency in a supportive learning environment. They also work on issues of bi-lingual education, pregnant teen-agers and foster understanding and knowledge of the Latin American heritage by holding cultural events throughout the year. The Center offers classes in folkloric dance, music, and art and provides vocational and crisis counseling to youth and their families. By offering space to many other groups such as *Claridad*, the independent Puerto Rican newspaper, CASA Nicaragua, Chicago Friends of MADRE and the Puerto Rican People's Contingent, the Center has become a focal point for organizing efforts in the Chicago area. Resist's grant went towards a fundraising campaign for a new heating system in the new "permanent home" that the Center has recently acquired.

Oakland/Berkeley CISPES, P.O. Box 3326, Berkeley, CA 94703.

Oakland CISPES was formed in

the Spring of 1981 in response to the worsening civil war in El Salvador and the deepening U.S. involvement there. Over the past four years the group has published a monthly newsletter and done outreach and grassroots education work, media and material aid campaigns, legislative work and direct action. They have realized that a video cassette recorder would enable them to strengthen their work in several areas and recently decided to purchase one. The VCR is used to show a powerful 23-minute videotape about life in the popular zones of El Salvador for raising material aid funds. Since many excellent materials have been produced which are available in Spanish, a VCR will be used to make presentations using these materials. CISPES will take advantage of videotape documentaries in their education house meetings during which they raise funds for their organization and recruit volunteers. In addition, they will show video materials to volunteers prior to tabling mobilization and canvasses. CISPES plans to make the VCR available for use by other solidarity organizations in the area such as NEST and they will also make the VCR available to other groups doing work around Central America as well as to other non-profit groups including the World Institute on Disability, the Coalition for Alternatives in Mental Health, Korean Resource Center and the Veterans Assistance Center. Resist's grant of \$400 went towards the costs of a VCR and a color television.

Rainbow Coalition of Vermont, 43 State St., Montpelier, Vermont 05602.

Nearly two years old, the Rainbow Coalition of Vermont is one of the leading voices for progressive social change in Vermont. It was formed initially to work on progressive electoral activity around the 1984 Jackson campaign. For the last year and a half, however, it has functioned as an umbrella organization which creates allies or affiliates with most of the progressive issues which are currently alive or stirring in Vermont, both on the state, national and international levels. The coalition is most visible in Vermont for its activity in the political/electoral arena. They staff an all-volunteer office which they share with the Vermont Committee on Southern Africa (working on university and State of Vermont divestment, speaking in schools, organizing conferences, etc., on South Africa and apartheid), the Vermont Central America Non-Intervention Network (working on anti-intervention education and activity), Rural Vermont (working as the only voice in Vermont supporting small farms and a rural policy), the Fair Tax Initiative (working on progressive tax reform for Vermont), and the Center for the Arts and Public Issues (offering a statewide speakers bureau on progressive issues for any public forum in Vermont and coordinating a media service which provides statewide coverage of press events, releases, notices, etc.) Resist's grant of \$400 paid for a copier for the Rainbow office which will be shared with all of the other groups mentioned above.

Publications from THIRD WORLD RESOURCES:

Third World Resource Directory: A Guide to Organizations and Publications. Thomas P. Fenton and Mary J. Heffron, eds. Maryknoll, N.Y.: Orbis Books, 1984. 304 pp. \$17.95 (plus \$1.50 postage and handling). Hundreds of annotated, cross-referenced, and indexed Third World-related resources divided into five regional and five issue chapters. Issues include food, human rights, peace, transnational corporations, and women.

Third World Resources: A Quarterly Review of Resources From and About the Third World. This 12-page newsletter provides critical reviews of newly released publications and audiovisuals from around the world related to Third World regions and issues. Each issue contains a 4-page feature insert of resources on one region or issue. Sample copy: \$1.00.

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